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Children of God; A Critical Evaluation

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Tuition Increase Announced

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EQUITAS

Vol. VI — No. 2

184

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Monday, November 11, 1974

LSD Parley Debates Bar Exams; Listens to Nizer

by Glenn von Nostitz

A sparsely attended ABA Law Student Division meeting at Brooklyn Law School on October 26th, heard a debate on the necessity of taking bar exams, followed with a brief talk by Louis Nizer, author of "The Implosion Conspiracy."

Although the conference was rather poorly organized, some interesting arguments were nonetheless heard at the morning panel discussion, and the afternoon speeches were entertaining.

Panel members included Arthur Karger, Chairman of the New York Law Examiners Board, William Pincus, who works for the "Legal Education and Professional Responsibilities Foundation," and James Brown, a recent law graduate. The three men squared off on the thorny issue: "Are Bar Exams Necessary?" Of course, they did not agree.

Brown argued that the bar exam serves no useful purpose. "All the exam shows is how well you can cram during seven weeks of worthless study," he stated.

"The exam asks picayune questions which no lawyer has to know in everyday practice. Usually he just looks it up in a book."

Brown concluded that the bar exam does not separate good lawyers from bad ones because "there is much more to being a lawyer" than "merely storing a lot of irrelevant information in your head."

Brown, an informally dressed and somewhat meek looking legal aid lawyer, contrasted with the prosperous, well-dressed appearances of both Karger and Pincus.

Karger was the staunchest defender of the bar exam among the three panelists. He said that the bar exam serves several important purposes such as protecting the public, providing safeguards against deterioration of law schools, and encouraging law students to include "important" subjects in their three years of study. "The bar exam covers many areas. It is a multiple sub-

(Continued on Page 2)



DEAN MARGARET BEARN

Dean E. Donald Shapiro has announced the appointment of Margaret Bearn to the position of Associate Dean. Dean Bearn was Assistant Dean prior to this appointment. Her office coordinates the placement and admissions programs at the law school.

New Building Near Completion

by Martin Goldwyn

"All things come around to him who will but wait"
Longfellow — "Tales of the Wayside Inn"

Since last June, New York Law School has been involved in a major refurbishing program at 57 Worth Street and reconstruction at 47 Worth Street.

The 57 Worth Street building, which formerly housed all of the physical facilities of New York Law School, will now contain administrative offices, classrooms, and the library. Several new classrooms and seminar rooms can now be located here because of the change. This increase in space will expand library space by almost 100%. The building will also receive a new air-conditioning unit, new lighting, new wall coverings, and carpeting throughout the building.

A highlight of 57 Worth will be the moot courtroom, to be located on the third floor. It will include a judge's bench and jury room.

The reconstruction at 47 Worth
(Continued on Page 7)

God Group Grilled:

When Will Our Children Come Home?

by Mark D. Offen

New York State Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz's Charity Frauds Bureau has made public the findings of an 18-month investigation of a religious splinter-group known as the Children of God (COG). The 65-page report, released on October 18, is based upon the testimony of 74 witnesses, including present and former members of COG, parents and others with "special knowledge" of the sect's activities. The investigators accuse the group of fraud and tax evasion; their findings reveal that the estimated 4,000 to 5,000 members of COG, mainly in their teens and early twenties, are subjected to brainwashing, beatings, sexual abuse, as well as subtler forms of physical and emotional coercion.

One result of the investigation which has proved controversial is the decision not to take any legal action against the group. While much of the public criticism must

be regarded as unreasonable in light of the limited prosecutorial powers of the Charity Frauds Bureau, such speculation cannot be simply attributed to the lay public's awareness of the legal intricacies involved. Attorneys have criticized the decision as well, including New York lawyer John LeMoult, who has been an active defender of religious free choice.

The investigators say that they will not take court action against COG because of the constitutional guarantee of freedom of religion. The very existence of the Charity Frauds Bureau casts doubt upon such an explanation, since a substantial portion of the Bureau's activities involves religious groups. While it is true that the Charity Frauds Bureau does not ordinarily bring prosecutions, one still may wonder why no action has been taken at the local level.

These observations are not, however, intended as criticism of

the Attorney General or the Bureau. Quite the contrary, the purpose of this article is to probe into the origins, leadership and beliefs of the Children of God in an attempt to understand why our society must, almost inevitably, find itself powerless against such groups.

Beginnings

The leader of the movement is one Moses David Berg, the son of two evangelists, now in his mid-fifties. He was a small-time evangelist himself until he latched onto the frenzied political rhetoric of the 60s, gave it a fundamentalist religious slant, and proceeded to inveigh mightily against the evils of the System. It was at this time also that Berg began to direct his efforts at young people, naming his organization "Teens for Christ."

By 1967 Berg had become embittered by his inability to crash the big time. Following an abortive mission to the International
(Continued on Page 8)

AALS Team Due in Nov. Accreditation is Possible

by Kay Marcus

This year is an important one for NYLS; it is a year of substantial growth and change. Many of the changes are rather apparent . . . new carpeting, new paint, new faculty, new facilities, and even new lights! The one change, however, that will not be visible to the eye and will be the most important one to the school is the pending accreditation by the AALS.

The American Association of Law Schools is an organization which gives its accreditation to those schools which it feels have attained the required standards. In 1972, approximately 125 ABA approved schools were also AALS accredited while only 25 ABA approved schools were not. Every aspect of the school is observed and taken into consideration by the committee when making its decision. The faculty, facilities, student-faculty ratio, student body, admission standards, library facilities, location, and publications are just a few areas con-

cerning the AALS in its evaluation.

This accreditation is important to the school and to the student body because it represents the best minds and the best schools for training these minds. The purpose of the AALS, according to the Juris Doctor (October, 1974) is for "the improvement of the legal profession through legal education." It would therefore appear that one should be able to receive the best legal education from a school that has the AALS accreditation.

On November 20, 1974, a three man evaluating team will visit NYLS. The team will be comprised of Prof. Hawkland from the University of Minnesota Law School, Prof. Del Duca from Dickinson Law School, and Prof. Cohen, from Harvard Law School. Hopefully, we will receive our new accreditation sometime in the early months of 1975 . . . and we will be on our way to being one of the best law schools in the east.

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The following list of Officers and Directors of the New York Law School Alumni Association is printed for the convenience of any and all alumni or students desiring to contact any Officer or Director.

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Panelists Clash at LSD; Bar Exams Major Topic

(Continued from Page 1)

ject exam where all the pieces are finally put together. This is a great advantage," Karger said.

Karger also revealed statistics showing a high degree of correlation between academic rank and success in passing the bar exam, and said that people who do well academically have little to worry about when they take the exam. Nearly 100 per cent of all top quarter students pass the test, Karger asserted.

Mr. Pincus argued that bar exams should be continued, but that they should be made more comprehensive. He believes that bar examiners should look at a student's clinical, as well as his academic qualifications, and that there should be more provisions made for clinical training. "Law schools have become overly academic," he said, "and in the Universities, law professors have become too much like Philosophy and English professors." He said that professors should stress practice, and that the bar exam should recognize the importance of practical experience.

Pincus concluded that there should be a requirement that law schools offer clinical training, and that bar examiners could play an active role in accomplishing this.

The three panelists also discussed at length the controversial "diploma privilege" system, which has been adopted in some states. Under the system, students are exempted from taking bar exams, and are admitted to practice as long as they have taken certain state mandated courses. Brown believes this is a realistic system. "The marketplace separates the good from the bad lawyers, and this adequately protects the public," he stated.

Both Karger and Pincus denounced the diploma privilege, and charged that its use would lead to a deterioration in law school standards. They also argued that the government, not the law schools, should determine who is qualified to practice law.

After all three panelists had spoken at length, questions from the audience were heard. Argu-

ments between Pincus and Brown and the students became especially heated after one student alleged that Pincus had a "vested interest" in maintaining bar exams. The debate ended in a general free-for-all with neither the smirking Mr. Pincus and Karger, or the very deferential Brown the apparent winner.

Nizer Performs

After a typical conference-style lunch of ham sandwiches with no mustard, Mr. Nizer delivered his well rehearsed talk. He described at great length the trial and execution of the Rosenbergs during the McCarthy era, a husband and wife who were charged with stealing the A-bomb implosion device secret and giving it to the Russians. It was a moving story, made even more dramatic by one of the nation's best trial lawyers.

The student audience was visibly moved by Nizer's depiction of how madly the Rosenbergs loved each other and their children. And they were angered as he told them of Eisenhower's refusal to commute the Rosenberg's death sentence. And finally, the students were nearly in tears as Nizer masterfully described the awful execution scene. Some students gave him a standing ovation. At least one student was later heard to say: "Now I see why he is such a great trial lawyer."

After his speech, Nizer entertained questions on a wide range of issues. He defended plea bargaining as necessary to prevent an overloading of the courts, and suggested that new courts be created to ease the present backlog. He also spoke in favor of the Nixon pardon, but was quick to assert that, "I am no Nixon partisan."

Mr. Nizer then left in his chauffeured limousine, and the 2nd Circuit Law Student Division Conference was ended.

The next LSD meeting, scheduled for March, will be held at our own NYLS. LSD Representative Ron Goldfarb promises that it will be a very well organized affair and worth attending.

Employment Opportunities

The administration's present primary thrust in employment placement is for third year students and graduates. The school is initiating feelers to various Wall St. firms who, according to Associate Dean Bearn, are no longer restricting themselves to Ivy League graduates. Federal agencies are being invited to recruit, and an effort is being made to have the alumni draw from their soon-to-be fellow alumni. To further aid the school in evaluating employment patterns a survey is being made of last year's graduating class.

Resumes of the third year students will be published in the New York Law Journal as was done last year.

NYLS students can look forward to viewing the job listings on a new bulletin board. A number system will be used to mitigate the problem of job poaching by students of other law schools. The school will of course also continue to pub-

licize part-time and summer jobs for the undergrads.

Elliot S. Horowitz

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STUDENT ADMISSION TO CONCERTS: NOVEMBER - DECEMBER, 1974

Students may attend any of the following concerts at Carnegie Hall at the fixed price of \$2.50 per seat for a maximum of two seats by showing their ID cards at the Box Office on the date of the concert but no later than an hour prior to curtain time:

Tue 12 Nov 8:00	CLAIRE COCI, organ recital
Thu 14 Nov 8:00	SOLISTI DI ZAGREB
Sun 17 Nov 3:00	BUFFALO PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Tue 19 Nov 8:00	HEEN BABA, Ceylon's greatest dancer
Sun 24 Nov 3:00	AMERICAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Tue. 3 Dec. at 8:00	FERNANDO GERMANI Organist of the Vatican
Thu. 5 Dec. at 8:00	NATIONAL ARTS CENTRE ORCHESTRA OF CANADA Barry Tuckwell, French horn
Fri. 6 Dec. at 8:00	NATIONAL ARTS CENTRE ORCHESTRA OF CANADA "L'Enfance du Christ"
Sun. 22 Dec. at 3:00	AMERICAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Sarah Caldwell, conductor

Details about the programs are given on Sundays in the music advertising pages of The New York Times.

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NYU Conference On Placement Disappointing

by Diane Iushewitz

A recent placement conference held at NYU Law School didn't turn out to be what was expected. Advertised as a "Symposium on the Varieties of Legal Careers," panels were offered on topics like Government Agencies and the Varieties of Private Practice. "Workshops" on Interviewing Tips and for students not on law review were also held.

Most students who attended (especially those in their third year) had expected some practical advice on job-hunting — something they didn't get. Almost all the lawyer-panelists were from top schools, and most talked as if every student was #1 and all had the same job opportunities. Student comments ranged from "What about me?" to "How could they know so little about the true job situation?"

Despite their disappointment, those who attended did think the conference fulfilled its informational objective. It was felt the day's purpose, which was, "to give law students information necessary for shaping career choices and practical guidance in reaching their professional goals," could be better met by holding the conference for first year students in the future.

The symposium was co-sponsored by the Council of New York Law Associates and the Law School Placement Office.

SBA President Discusses Student Goals, New Building, And Areas of Friction

By Glenn von Nostitz

New York Law School is changing, and so is its student government. That seems to be the message from Joel Weinstein, Student Bar Association President and driving force behind many programs now being initiated and in the planning stage.

SBA is making progress on several fronts, most significantly in the dozen new student-faculty committees where important policy decisions on subjects ranging from grading to admissions are being hammered out. According to Weinstein, this is where the brunt of SBA's effort is being concentrated, and the results so far seem encouraging. Never before has there been such large-scale student participation in school decision making.

SBA has also been working on a new constitution. A constitution-drafting committee was set up last year, and has made some progress after holding several meetings. "They met twice this summer but right now they're looking for more input," the SBA President says. Among some proposed constitutional changes are a separation of executive and legislative branches, and a better definition of officers' duties.

Meanwhile, SBA has been overseeing the changes in food service, the new bookstore, the class ring and a redesigning of the diploma. The diplomas are going to be larger and more impressive,



Joel Weinstein
SBA President



Ron Goldfarb
LSD Representative

"Much of SBA lack of initiative in past years has been due to the inertia of second and third year students."

while the food service will be offering both hot and cold meals in the cafeteria at 47 Worth Street.

Much To Do

Although there have been radical changes at NYLS during the past year, Weinstein is the first to admit that there is much more to do. One area of special concern this year is the school social life, which has been largely non-existent. Since this is a commuting school, the social life has been somewhat lacking," Weinstein asserts. "Students often try to arrive here as late as possible and then leave as soon as they can." With the help of the energetic first year students, SBA hopes to change this situation. Plans are being made to show films, and there will be a number of mixers at the school. Opening the new building will "make a great deal of difference" in the school's social life, the SBA chief says.

Another problem is communication between students and their government. Much of the communication problem has resulted from the construction disruptions. Explains Weinstein: "Before they started work here, there were established channels of communication between the SBA and the students. People knew where to find out things."

Once again, hopes for improvement hinge on completion of the new building, where SBA will finally have office space, bulletin boards, and perhaps mailboxes for every student. The election of fifteen representatives from the first year students Monday should go a long way towards improving communications with that third of the student body.

Weinstein is unabashedly optimistic about SBA's prospects for this year. He feels that the new class is "more alert and less apathetic" and he sees a great deal of leadership potential among its ranks. The newly elected representatives should bring some new ideas and initiative into the organization, the President says. "A lot of our representatives have identified themselves with pet projects, and have been reluctant to expand themselves."

Weinstein wants people to "get new things done, to move into new areas." Much of SBA's lack of initiative in past years has been due largely to the inertia of second and third year students, he argues.

Administration Relations

Relations between the SBA and the administration have been generally excellent, and could remain that way. "The administration has literally 'taken the school by the horns,'" Weinstein says. "There have been substantial improvements, and no one can really oppose them," especially not the students.

Nonetheless, there have been some problem areas which the SBA President hopes will not mean an "end to the honeymoon." Among these is the lack of access to a "very busy man," Dean E. Donald Shapiro. At its last meeting SBA proposed that the dean have office hours after 5:00, but nothing more has been heard about this. SBA has also set up a town meeting, where the entire school community can come together to discuss common problems.

Another friction point is the issue of student office space in the new building, a problem which has soured student-administration relations on many campuses. With the exception of Equitas, it seems most student groups, including SBA, will have very small offices. SBA feels it needs a large central office if it is to be successful in communicating with the students. Weinstein thinks the offices will be too small to function in, and he would like to see something done about this matter.

There is one other thorny issue which has begun to cause dissension, and it is potentially the most serious problem of all. The administration is reportedly proposing that all appropriations for student organizations be processed by the law school, rather than by SBA. This would mean that student groups would have to go through the administration every time they want to spend money from the student activities fee. Weinstein labels this proposal "abhorrent" since it

would, in effect, place student money under the control of the administration. It is uncertain exactly why the administration wants to do this. Weinstein suggests that perhaps they are "afraid we'll abscond with the money."

Of course, none of these problems are insurmountable. Everyone involved in running NYLS agrees that there is no legitimate reason why students and administration should not be able to continue their close cooperation. As Weinstein puts it: "All groups are, and must, start coming together to contribute to the well-being of the whole."

The SBA President concludes that, "We are becoming a viable, excellent urban legal center." In achieving this, it is clear the SBA wants to cooperate fully, since it is all for the good of the students.

Life Insurance Subject of Alumni Program



Prof. Bernard M. Eiber

Professor Bernard M. Eiber, President of the Alumni Association, has announced that on Saturday, Nov. 23, 1974 at 9 A.M. the Association will present its second continuing education program of the year. The program, which is entitled "What Every Lawyer Should Know About Life Insurance," will consider the problems relating to the assignment and ownership of life insurance policies. It includes among other things the importance of life insurance in business agreements.

Panelists include Bert William Steinberg, chairperson, Donald L. Lawrence and Stephen J. Krass, Milton A. Silverman, faculty coordinator, will introduce the program which is open without charge to members of the Alumni Association, students and members of the faculty.

OLD CATALOGUES WANTED

Do you have any old NYLS catalogues?

NYLS would like to add these catalogues to the historical collection of our library, it is especially important as we are considering having a history of the law school written.

If you have any old catalogues of NYLS please contact:

Prof. Andrew Simak —
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Equitas Editorials

Placement Office Now

We think that Dean Bearn and her assistant Esther Cognato are to be congratulated for the fine job that they have done in improving the placement situation at NYLS. Through their efforts and those of Dean Shapiro we finally have the beginning of the full time placement effort that is needed.

The students and graduates have been calling for the establishment of a full time placement office for some time now. The time has come for it to become a reality.

We realize that it would be difficult to hire anyone with Dean Bearn's prestige to head such an office, and frankly we would all hate to see her abandon efforts on our behalf. However, there are other, and as important areas which are her responsibility. Can't we establish a placement office which would come under her direct supervision and be staffed with full time placement personnel?

We need a place where a student can sit down and get help in preparing a resume.

That would probably come as a welcome relief to Professor Lewis Shapiro who has graciously volunteered to help the graduating class with their resumes. The crowd around his desk at the end of each class is testament to the need for such help.

We need a place where job offers that come in for experienced attorneys can be coordinated with graduates who are looking for positions.

We need a place where evening students who need full time daytime positions, and day students looking for summer positions can find help.

There is just too much to be done to expect that it can be handled properly on a part-time basis, no matter how conscientious the person handling it may be.

The question of a full time placement office with its own staff and office space is of prime concern to the student body. The Administration and Board of Trustees should make a full time placement office a reality.

47 Worth St.: Welcome

Rumor has it that the new student-faculty center at 47 Worth Street will soon be complete and ready for occupancy.

There were many who believed that it would never happen . . . Among whom were numbered the occupants of the Pino/Goldberg/Eiber/Harbus/Hochberg office on the fifth floor, the Seitel/Solomon/Davis/Thomas/Silverman/etc. office on the sixth floor, the SBA/EQUITAS/storeroom on the fourth floor, and the paint splattered students in the basement cafeteria — all of whom are anxiously awaiting the grand opening not only for the pleasant surroundings which have been promised but also for the new interaction which should take place with all the students, student organizations and faculty centered in one area.

Recent years have found more lines of communications opening between the faculty and the students. We hope that the new atmosphere will nurture this healthy development.

We are sure that there will be bugs to be worked out. There always are in a new venture of this type. One which has been already suggested is that there will be no area in the old building for students to sit down and relax if they have only a few minutes before class. The administration has indicated that there has been some thought given to a small lounge at 57 Worth Street for that purpose. All things considered, the new building is another step on our road to excellence.

The Second Floor Maze

Like Topsy it just grewed . . . How long will it be before the second floor engulfs us all? We recognize that the growing administrative burden requires more people and a certain amount of impersonalization. But . . . NYLS has always been a personal school with a great deal of contact between the student body, the faculty and the administration. The new appearance on the

second floor gives rise to the feeling that soon it will be the administration against the faculty and the students. We hope not.

Something should be done so that a student or faculty member with a problem doesn't sit around on the second floor hoping to find an administrative assistant who will listen. Anyone given thought to a Dean of Students???

More Than A Librarian

EQUITAS would like publicly to apologize to Professor Andrew Simak.

In the past two issues we have had stories about graduation and orientation, and many people were given credit for the fact that both of these functions went off so smoothly.

The faculty member responsible for coordinating these functions was Professor

Simak and by an inadvertent oversight his role was not mentioned. We thank SBA President Joel Weinstein for calling it to our attention.

The students at NYLS appreciate the fact that Professor Simak tries to usher us in with as little pain as possible and usher us out with the proper pomp and circumstance.

SBA PRESIDENT

[GOT DEM] WHITE COLLAR BLUES

Joel Weinstein

Whiteshoe, Blueblood and Uptight
Seven-eleven Wall Street
New York, New York

7 Lent, 0026

Jesus H. Christ, Esq.

Nazareth, Israel

Dear Mr. Christ,

Thank you for your letter of 13 Advent, 0026 and the resume enclosed therewith.

I have read your resume with considerable interest and find it impressive. Unfortunately, we do not presently have an opening in our firm for someone with your qualifications. However, we have placed your resume in our files and should the appropriate situation develop, we will be in touch with you.

Very truly yours,

Pontius R. Pilate III

Procurator of Judea

It's marvelous to look in your mailbox and find it stuffed with letters. It's something that connects you with the rest of the world, that gives you a warm sense of being wanted. And, there's always the delightful anticipation of good news.

Bad news. The letters, replying to job solicitations, are a drag. Reducing your life to a one page resume humbles you enough. Finding out from experts in your chosen field that you're not even worth an interview is depressing as hell. Of course, they'll put you in the "Fat Chance" file and let you know if anything comes up (like the entire firm contracting Dengue Fever and the associates are dropping off like flies) but as polite as they may be, the rejection is nonetheless absolute.

After a quick audit, you begin wondering what any of it is worth. If one person tells you you look like a rhinoceros, you know they're crazy. If two people say it, you know they're both crazy. If twenty people say it, it may be time to look in a mirror.

A failing world economy, astronomic interest rates and inflation out the window are all quite impersonal. Job rejections by the score begin hitting home. I've never found consolation in knowing that my neighbor is as miserable as I am — a little sadistic amusement, maybe — but never any consolation.

We are physically present in classes which have somehow lost their vibrance, each of us exhibiting a studied glare (untrained eyes could mistake it for interest) which masks the spiritual exodus: some minds have wandered to the promised land of classy jobs and others to the depths of pessimism.

Sooner or later, as reality rears its ugly head, you settle down to some realignment. Fancy firms, after all, have their drawbacks. Many are rumored to ask you to give up your individuality; to become a non-person for enough years to forget who you were. The work, long and hard, is made boring by its isolation — you often have no idea who the client is or what's at stake. Thrilling. But of course, a lot of right arms would be gladly given for the opportunity.

The other end of the spectrum might be an 8x8 cubical which houses the rookie attorney who joined Megamnipotent Insurance Co. or the new GS-9 at the Federal Department of Excessive Taxation and Animal Husbandry (Soy-

(Continued on Page 7)

Equitas

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Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

I read with great interest your two excellent articles on graduation and orientation. Diane Iushewitz did her usual splendid job and Ed Sanocki will surely be a welcome addition to your staff. However, through some oversight, both authors failed to mention the untiring efforts of Prof. Andrew Simak in organizing both events, and Ron Goldfarb who was largely responsible for the success of our orientation program.

Joel Weinstein
3rd Year Day
SBA Pres.

To the Editor:

I am surprised by the tone of your editorial "Too Many Caucuses." I do not find cheap humor about fingers and toes appropriate in a discussion of the emergence of self-consciousness in individuals and groups who find themselves in small numerical minorities, and who would like the company of, and exchange of ideas with, people like themselves.

I am astonished at your notion that such groups seek "official spokes-persons," are "splinter groups," or decide they "are being discriminated against." More disturbing, however, is your authoritarian suggestion that such groups should have to observe "some formal chartering procedure" in order to be "entitled to funding, room and an official voice."

It is a wonderful testimonial to our school that we got a room just for the asking. It is a sad day when a law student newspaper forgets our first amendment rights of free association,

and our right to petition for redress of grievances. (As it happens, we had no grievances at our first Older Students meeting, but discussed plans to assure that older students did not meet discrimination on the outside in their jobhunting.)

I for one would consider any "definitive ruling from the SBA representatives as to how this matter should be handled" ultra vires, and the SBA entirely without jurisdiction. But if the SBA does not relish the bureaucratic role assigned to it in the editorial, perhaps it would like to take up, sua sponte, the matter of White House Fellows jobs' being available only to those under 35, and JAG attorney positions to those under 33 (unless there was prior service.) Maybe then there might be a basis for a rapprochement.

Till then, I remain of the opinion that no attorney-to-be needs an "official voice." I have always found my own voice good enough, and the administration most marvelous about listening. I remain of the opinion that the SBA is the voice of the majority, a composite voice of those who are alike.

What we need is another half dozen caucuses rising to the surface, aerating our body politic, and thus liberating our energies and creativity. What, no Short Persons Caucus? No Freckled Caucus? No Sinister Caucus, as a '73 graduate who is lefthanded suggested on seeing all our righthanded new chairs?

Majorities cannot give minorities permission to exist. I hope you will rethink your position.

Frances Brown Salten '75

Pace Univ. - NYLS Affiliation "Non-Story of the Year"

by Anita Miller

"The Non-Story of the Year" is the way Dean Shapiro characterizes rumors concerning the future of the New York Law School-Pace University affiliation. While rumors abound concerning the possibility of future affiliation by the Law School with other prestigious institutions, a committee composed of New York Law School and Pace trustees is evaluating the current relationship between the two institutions.

The New York Law School-Pace affiliation agreement was made six years ago, and was to be re-examined after the fifth year of operation. Thus the current committee study of the affiliation can be considered no more than a routine evaluation, as provided by the terms of the original agreement. Both Dean Shapiro and Dr. George F. Knerr, Pace's Vice President for Planning and Administration, stressed that the Pace-New York Law School relationship has been a most cordial one. In addition to providing dormitory accommodations for law students, all of Pace's facilities are available to New York Law School students. Pace has also offered architectural and engineering services to the Law School which have been invaluable in its remodeling efforts.

While no change in the relationship is contemplated during this academic year, there are pending events which should have important consequences for New York Law School in the following months. In September of 1975, Pace University will open its own Law School in temporary quarters in Valhalla, New York. Pace plans to build a law school as soon as possible on the Westchester Campus of the University, in Pleasantville. This new law school will be an integral part of Pace, governed by Pace Administrators and Trustees. New York Law School, while having Trustee representation on the Pace Board, has maintained its own autonomy, both administratively, and financially. Pace does have Trustee representation on the New York Law School Board of Trustees, however.

There will be no connection between New York Law School and the Pace University Law School, in terms of shared administration, faculty or library facilities. The new law school is intended to fill the need for more institutions for the study of law in the state of New York. Since Pace already has ample dormitory facilities in Westchester, the University hopes that the law school will eventually become a major institution of national reputation.

Contrary to rumors of a four

TUITION INCREASED AGAIN

New York Law School's Bulletin for 1974-75 will announce the following changes in tuition:

For all students entering New York Law School in the academic year, 1975-76, the tuition for full-time students will be \$2,500 per year; the part-time evening program tuition will be \$1,875 per year. This tuition will also apply to students being re-admitted after a leave of absence and for those students entering as transfer students.

For those students who entered New York Law School in the academic year, 1974-75, the tuition for full-time students for 1975-76 will be \$2,300. For the part-time students who entered in 1974-75, the tuition for the academic year, 1975-76, will be \$1,725.

For those students who entered New York Law School in the academic year, 1973-74, the tuition for full-time students for the academic year, 1975-76, will be \$2,000; for the part-time evening students who entered in 1973-74, the tuition for the academic year, 1975-76, will be \$1,500.

When less than the required number of credits are taken in any semester (ten hours for Day Division Students, eight hours for Evening Division Students) the tuition fee for each credit taken will be \$145.

Rising costs and the extensive improvements being made in every phase of the School's operation, including physical renovations, doubling the size of the library, vital additions to the faculty and a vast enlargement of the curriculum have necessitated these increases in tuition. It should be noted that even with such increases, the tuition at New York Law School is still among the least costly of the metropolitan area law schools.

E. Donald Shapiro
Dean

year Day Program, Pace will offer a three-year Day program and a four-year evening program. Once Pace has graduated its first class, it can apply for full accreditation from the A.B.A. Its first graduating class will be able to take the Bar Exam, before formal accreditation, by a special order of the New York Court of Appeals.

Although Pace Law School is not being established with a particular academic purpose, as is the new Truro Law School which will open in New York, also in 1975, Dr. Knerr stated that by locating the Law School on the Westchester campus it is hoped to develop an interdisciplinary contact among the various schools of the University.

Thus, although the Pace-New York Law School relationship may be the "non-story" of this year, New York Law School students can watch with interest developing events on both sides of Foley Square. Equitas will monitor the evolution of this nascent story which will have great significance for both NYLS and Pace.

ENGLISH PROFESSOR TO GUEST LECTURE

Dean Anthony Davis has announced that he has induced an old friend of his Professor Graham Zellick, of Queens Mary College, London, to present a series of lectures at NYLS during the spring semester.

Professor Zellick who teaches law at Queen Mary College has been invited to the University of Toronto as a visiting professor of Law commencing January 1975. He is a noted writer and speaker in the fields of prisoner's rights, obscenity and constitutional law.

Students should keep this series of spring lectures in mind. Exact dates and times will be published upon confirmation.

MEETING SET ON CHOOSING ELECTIVES

In the past year and a half there has been a complete revision of the curriculum of New York Law School. Under this new curriculum many new electives have been added and the system of required and elective courses has been completely revised. However due apparently to the newness of the courses and the students' unfamiliarity with them, many of these courses have been sparsely attended.

Accordingly, Dean Shapiro, Dean Bearn, members of the Curriculum Committee and some teachers of electives will be addressing meetings on Tuesday, Nov. 26. The aim of these meetings is to illustrate to the student body the value and imaginative choice of electives during a student's stay at New York Law School. Particular reference will be made to the use of electives in the context of finding a job upon graduation in the ever-tightening placement market.

The meetings will be held for the first and second year day classes at 4 P.M. in Rm. 401 on Tuesday, the 26th of November, and for the first, second and third year night students at 5:30 P.M. on the same day also in Rm. 401. Those students who cannot make these meetings will have the option to meet on Wednesday, November 27, with Dean Davis in Rm. 401.

It is our hope that every student within these years will attend these meetings; it will be to their advantage to do so.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE NOV. 25 DEADLINE

A four credit course in the Administration of Criminal Justice will be offered again next term. In addition to a two-hour class session, students will be required to make a commitment of 10-16 hours per week to a participating prosecutor's office, where they will assist in the preparation of cases.

The size of the class is limited by the number of students who can be placed with these offices, in competition with students from other law schools with similar programs.

This term, students were placed

with County Prosecutor's Offices in New York, Queens and Richmond, as well as with the U.S. Attorney's Office in the Southern District of New York and in New Jersey.

Students interested in taking the course in the Spring Term, please contact Professor Pino by leaving a note in his mailbox on the first floor, so that interviews can be arranged.

Give your name, class, section, and home telephone number.

The deadline for notifying Professor Pino is Monday, November 25.

PHI DELTA PHI DINNER-DANCE DECEMBER 7

The semi-annual Phi Delta Phi dinner-dance will be held Saturday, December 7, 1974 at Pace University. As in prior years, induction of new members into Dwight Inn will precede the dinner-dance. Present plans include a guest speaker during dinner.

Students may purchase tickets at \$12.50 each. Notices will be posted. Members and non-members of the Inn are welcome. Drinks are free during the complimentary cocktail hour beginning at 7:30 P.M. During the smorgasboard following and throughout the evening, drinks will be available, as in the past, at a very nominal charge.

The dinner-dance is the only real opportunity for the entire NYLS community, including faculty, students, administration, and grads to come together in a purely social atmosphere. A good time is had by all, as any who have ever attended will attest. Those who come once invariably come back again.

Ticket prices, not inexpensive at first blush, are actually a good buy, considering the costs of an affair such as this. Drinks, food, and music until twelve or one in the morning aren't cheap, and all ticket receipts do help defray expenses. Announcements about the dinner-dance will be made in classes.

Annual Meeting of Alumni Set

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association will be held at 4:30 P.M. on December 10, 1974 at New York Law School, 57 Worth Street.

Equitas Meetings

Equitas staff meets every Friday at 11:30 in the Equitas office. All students are welcome.

Correction

Anita Shapiro '74 and not Anne Mudge was the second contributing member of the team that composed the special legal definitions which appeared in this year's first issue. Thanks again to Renee Sacks and Anita Shapiro. All alumni are urged to submit items for publication.

Rules and Regulations of New York Law School

RULES AND REGULATIONS APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 129-A OF THE EDUCATION LAW FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER ON ITS PROPERTY USED FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

The legislature of the State of New York, by Chapter 307 of the laws of 1897, authorized and empowered named Trustees of New York Law School and their successors as a body corporate to give "instruction in law and cognate subjects." In pursuance of this authority, the Trustees have the responsibility of protecting the rights of all the students of such law school to pursue their education without undue interference, while at the same time safeguarding free inquiry and legitimate expression of opinion or dissent. Accordingly, and pursuant to § 6450 of Article 129-A, State Education Law mandating the Trustees to act in accordance with its provisions, the following rules and regulations are adopted, and are hereby promulgated, effective July 20, 1969:

- § 1. **Application of Rules.** These rules and regulations shall govern the conduct of every student, faculty member, staff member, visitor, licensee, invitee and trespasser, each of whom is hereinafter included within the term "person," while such person is on the land, or within any building, of New York Law School, hereinafter referred to as the "Law School," used for educational purposes, including any leased or otherwise hired premises of the Law School, and any property which immediately adjoins or is necessary for ingress to, or egress from, the Law School.
- § 2. **Destruction, Theft or Other Unauthorized Acts With Respect to Property Prohibited.** No person shall destroy, mutilate, deface, damage, steal, burn, set fire to, trespass upon, enter or remain without authority upon, or, in any unauthorized manner, use, possess, forge, copy alter, or publicize any property, whether real or personal, of the Law School, or of any student, faculty member, trustee, staff member, visitor, licensee or invitee.
- § 3. **Weapons and Drugs Prohibited.** No person shall carry or use firearms or any dangerous instruments and appliances enumerated in § 265.05 of the Penal Law or rifles, shotguns, ammunition, explosives, fireworks, gasoline or other inflammable

products or other weapons, unless authorized by the Law School, or narcotics, marijuana, or other drugs enumerated in § 220.00 of the Penal Law, or alcohol (other than as authorized at a law school function).

- § 4. **Disruption of Law School Activities Prohibited.** No person shall participate in any "sit in," "lie down," "lie in," "blocking access," seizure, congregation, harassment of others, assembly, strike (except as authorized by law in the event of a labor dispute), or other action, whether individually or in concert, which makes use of a classroom, office, library, lounge, lobby, hallway, elevator, doorway, sidewalk, or other property of the Law School in an unauthorized manner or otherwise hinders the normal operation of, a class or of any other program, operation or activity of the Law School.
- § 5. **Force and Threats Prohibited.** No person shall assault, strike, falsely imprison, obstruct the passage of, kidnap, detain, or otherwise apply force, or the threat of force, to the body of any student, faculty member, staff member, trustee, visitor, licensee or invitee.
- § 6. **Language Likely to Breach the Peace and Disorderly Conduct Prohibited.** No person shall use violent, defamatory, abusive, loud, obscene or indecent language, orally or in writing, in a manner calculated or likely to cause breach of the peace or violate any provision of § 240.20 of the Penal Law.
- § 7. **Violation of Order Prohibited.** No person shall violate, or omit to obey, any order or direction, including a direction to identify himself, of any member of the Board of Trustees or officer of the Law School, any Dean or faculty member with respect to occupancy, movement, traffic, or peace and order.
- § 8. **Conspiracy Prohibited.** No person shall conspire with any other person to violate any of the aforesaid rules or regulations.
- § 9. **Punishment for Violations.** Any person violating any of the aforesaid rules or regulations shall be subject, in addition to any other penalty or action provided by law, to ejection from the property of the Law School and, in the case of a student, to suspension and expulsion or other lesser penalty, and, in the case of a faculty member or staff member, to suspension and discharge or other lesser penalty.
- § 10. **Ejection and Institution of Civil and Criminal Proceedings.** Any member of the Board of Trustees, or

officer of the Law School, any Dean or any available member of the full-time faculty may direct the violator or violators to leave the premises of the Law School. Any member of the Board of Trustees, or officer of the Law School, or any Dean may direct the institution of criminal or civil proceedings against such violator or violators, or both, and may call for such assistance of the public authorities as he deems necessary.

- § 11. **Preferring Charges.** A charge of a violation of any rule or regulation may be preferred against a faculty member, a staff member, or a student. The substance of the charge shall be reduced to writing and a copy furnished to the Dean and to the alleged violator, who shall have five days within which to file an answer in writing with the Dean.
- § 12. **Suspension Pending Determination of Charge.** The Dean shall determine whether the alleged violator shall be suspended pending determination of a charge.
- § 13. **Dismissal of Charge.** A charge may be dismissed by the Dean if he determines that it was made frivolously or in bad faith or is without substantial evidence to support it. Such action by the Dean may be reversed or modified by a two-thirds vote of the full-time faculty whose action, where not unanimous, may be reversed or modified by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Trustees.
- § 14. **Where Charge is Admitted.** If the alleged violator is a student or staff member and admits the charge, the Dean shall expel such student or discharge such staff member or adjudge such lesser punishment as he determines appropriate. A punishment of expulsion of a student or discharge of a staff member may be reduced to a lesser punishment by a two-thirds vote of the full-time faculty, subject to reversal or modification by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Trustees. If the alleged violator is a faculty member and admits the charge, the full-time faculty shall, by a two-thirds vote, discharge such member or adjudge such lesser punishment as they determine appropriate. A punishment of discharge of a faculty member may be reduced to a lesser punishment by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Trustees.
- § 15. **Hearing Where Charge Against Student is Denied and Does Not Warrant Suspension or Expulsion.** If the alleged violator is a student and denies the charge and if the Dean determines that the charge is not sufficient to

warrant suspension or expulsion, the Dean or an Associate Dean or faculty member designated by the Dean shall hold a hearing on the charge as soon as practicable. If the hearing officer finds the alleged violator guilty of the charge, or of any charge where there is more than one, he shall adjudge such punishment short of suspension or expulsion as he determines appropriate.

- § 16. **Hearing Where Charge Against Student is Denied and May Warrant Suspension or Expulsion.** If the alleged violator is a student and denies the charge, and if the Dean determines that the charge may be sufficient to warrant suspension or expulsion, the Dean shall arrange for a hearing on the charge as soon as practicable before a hearing committee composed of two faculty members, and the President of the Student Bar Association or another officer or class representative of such Association designated by the President. If the committee, by a two-thirds vote, finds the alleged violator guilty of the charge, or of any charge where there is more than one, it shall expel or suspend such student or adjudge such lesser punishment as it determines appropriate. A punishment of suspension or expulsion may be reduced by a two-thirds vote of the full-time faculty, subject to reversal or modification by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Trustees.
- § 17. **Hearing Where Charge Against Staff Member is Denied.** If the alleged violator is a staff member and denies the charge, and if the Dean determines that the charge is not sufficient to warrant discharge, the single hearing officer procedure as above set forth shall apply. If the Dean determines that the charge may be sufficient to warrant discharge, the committee hearing procedure above set forth shall apply, except that the committee shall consist entirely of three Trustees and except that a punishment of discharge may be reduced only by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Trustees.
- § 18. **Hearing Where Charge Against Faculty Member is Denied.** If the alleged violator is a faculty member and denies the charge, the Dean shall arrange for a hearing on the charge as soon as practicable before the full-time faculty. If the full-time faculty, by a two-thirds vote, finds the alleged violator guilty of the charge, or of any charge where there is more than one, it shall discharge such faculty member, suspend him without pay or adjudge such lesser punishment as it determines appropriate.

A punishment of discharge may be reduced by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Trustees.

- § 19. **Witnesses, Counsel and Procedure.** In all hearings provided by § 15, 16, 17 and 18 the complainant and the alleged violator and any witnesses called by each, may appear, testify and be cross-examined. The alleged violator may be represented by counsel on such hearings and also in proceedings under § 13 and 14. References in these rules to a two-thirds vote of the full-time faculty or of the Board of Trustees shall mean a vote of two-thirds of those present and qualified to vote at a meeting or hearing called on no less than five days notice in writing which notice specifies the purpose thereof or on written waiver of notice signed by all those entitled to such notice and not present. The complainant, the alleged violator, and other interested persons shall not be qualified to participate or vote as a member of any hearing or review body. A person who has been a member of a hearing body shall not be qualified to participate or vote as a member of a body reviewing the action taken at such hearing.
- § 20. **Titles.** The title of these rules and regulations and any section thereof is for descriptive purposes only and shall not be construed as limiting the content.
- § 21. **Other Acts and Omissions.** Nothing in these rules and regulations shall abridge the power of the Law School to impose punishment and prescribe procedures for acts and omissions not covered by these rules and regulations but subject to disciplinary or other action as provided in the Official Publication of the Law School, or to otherwise regulate the actions of students, faculty members, staff members, visitors, invitees and licensees.
- § 22. **Part Invalid.** If any part or parts of these rules or regulations shall be held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect any other part.

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N.Y.L.S. Alumni Association; More to it Than Meets the Eye

by Ed Sanoeki

When was the last time you looked through your NYLS catalogue to find out what sort of programs the school had to offer? It has been quite awhile, right? You were probably so mesmerized by the out-of-focus pictures that you never bothered to look any further; or maybe you were so worried about the section on admissions that nothing else mattered.

At any rate, one of the things you undoubtedly overlooked was the small paragraph concerning the Alumni Association. The information you will find there is totally inadequate. It is worth bringing the Alumni Association to your attention now, however, because it is of direct importance, not only to those who have previously graduated from NYLS, but to those students who are presently attending classes as well.

Professor Bernard Eiber, who is President of the Alumni Association, said that the purpose of the organization is to "continue a relationship among those who have attended the same school. This encompasses not only former graduates, but the administration, the faculty, and the students."

According to Professor Eiber, the Alumni Association promotes both the social and professional aspects of NYLS, creating a sense of cohesiveness and pride

among all those who have been connected, or who are presently connected, with the school.

Obviously, the alumni contribute both their time and their money to the school. Without these benefits, it would be impossible to carry out many of the programs that NYLS is engaged in right now.

My desire, however, is not to deliver an encomium on the alumni of the school, although they do deserve a great deal of praise. I simply want to make it clear that as a NYLS student, you do not have to wait until you graduate before you are able to enjoy the benefits of the Alumni Association; there are many events which you can partake in immediately.

Professor Eiber was quite emphatic when discussing the importance of the Alumni Association in connection with the students who are currently enrolled at NYLS. In the past, there have been seminars dealing with such subjects as "year-end tax planning" and "real property." Coming up in the near future will be programs on "estate planning," "what every lawyer should know about life insurance," "partnerships," "trial procedure," and a myriad of other pertinent topics of interest. The annual "Dean's Day Program," usually held in April, deals with current subjects important to the legal profession, and is highlighted by the Dean's

report on the present posture and the future prospects of the school. All of these events are open to students either free of charge or at a substantial reduced rate. It is worth your time to take advantage of these opportunities because they are extremely interesting and highly edifying.

The next Alumni Association event is the annual "Alumni Dinner" on November 11, at the Waldorf Astoria. The speaker will be the Honorable Robert F. Wagner, Jr., the former Mayor of New York (whose father was a U. S. Senator) and the chairman will be the Honorable Emilio Nunez, Associate Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Cost to attend is \$25, reduced to \$15 for those who graduated since 1970. Sorry, this one is only open to those students who are seniors at NYLS. The cost for them is \$10.

So get to know more about your Alumni Association and take advantage of the opportunities that are available to you. If this is not enough to get you interested in the various programs of our school, consider this: NYLS was founded in 1891. During that time our football team has never lost a game. Ohio State University, eat your heart out.

Buildings Almost Finished

(Continued from Page 1)
will include all 5 floors. The first and main floor will be a student lounge area with approximately 7 faculty offices around the main social area. A corner office comes complete with its own fireplace and two large windows, allowing, unfortunately, a view of a brick wall. The adjacent faculty office has its own problems. A column, about three feet in diameter stands directly in the center of the office. These minor tragedies of construction, are really the exceptions.

The basement will become a book store and cafeteria, two additions which the school desperately needs. Many students who bring lunch now either eat in the basement of 57 Worth, or in the main entrance at 57 Worth, now being set up for additional library space.

The second floor will contain a large lecture room and student activities office, while the third

floor will contain a seminar conference room and lecture room with about six offices for the faculty.

The fourth and fifth floors will contain a faculty library and alumni conference center with additional faculty and secretarial offices.

Most of the lighting has been completed as well as all the duct work. The carpeting and painting has yet to be commenced but the major work of renovation is completed. There were plans to start work from the fifth floor down and from the basement up, however, according to Tony Scanlon, the plans have just been changed. The rooms will be completed according to the order in which the furniture arrives. All the furniture has been ordered and delivery should begin within the next two weeks. The rooms will open upon completion so that parts of the building may be accessible in 4-5 weeks.

County Lawyers' Offer Courses

The New York County Lawyers' Association will offer courses on general practice and on the buying and selling of residential property starting next month.

The course on residential properties will consist of six lectures to be given on Wednesdays from 5 to 7 P.M. starting Nov. 6. The general practice course, a series of ten lectures, will be given on Mondays at the same time beginning Nov. 11.

Kleiman Heads Panel
The courses were arranged by

the association's Special Committee on Practical Legal Education, whose chairman is Criminal Court Judge Alfred H. Kleiman.

Third Year Students

Members of the association, third-year law students and recent graduates of law schools will be admitted without fee.

Following are the courses, topics to be covered and lecturers.

General Practice

Co-Chairmen: Judge Richard W. Wallach, of the Civil Court,

(Continued on Page 8)

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White Collar Blues

(Continued from Page 4)

bean Law Division). It's a job, but too depressing to discuss this early in November.

So for quick relief from the pit at the end of the tunnel, there is always the good old middle ground. The truth is that just about everybody finds work. It may not be the stuff that first year fantasies are made of, but then again, nothing ever is. Still, it's downright uplifting to realize that practically everyone I know from last year's graduating class has racked their imaginations, pounded the pavement, and come up with work which initially pleased them. They uniformly recommend avoiding the folly of writing to the same fifty firms that attract three billion resumes.

When thinking about first real legal jobs, it is essential to put them in proper perspective. Ten years from now, it's unlikely to matter at all. It's a bit like how you lost your virginity. It seemed frightfully important at the time, but a few years later, it matters naught.

There is just one thing I want to say: we need a full-time placement office and a full-time placement person. I have no particular complaint with the way things are handled now. Yet a nagging sense tells me that no matter how laudable faculty and facilities may be, a good placement office deserves at least as much priority. Carpets are fine but jobs are better. I also suggest that the placement officer resembles Sigmund Freud and has a couch in his office where we can all go to relieve the anxieties of job hunting. White Collar Blues interfere too much with the more important business of living and learning.

While I'm dispensing suggestions, you may want to chew these over. First year people should push for the placement office — it could be functioning well enough to be of some use to them by the time they're ready. Second year people (evening students can interpolate) should be hard at work on jobs for next summer — a lot of good firms offer positions solely on the basis of their summer programs. Third year sufferers should be encouraged to use their imaginations and explore some off-beat positions. I'm sure that when we all compare notes ten years from now, there'll be a lot of laughing. Speaking of funny things, did I ever tell you how I lost ...



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"What can a kinky, greedy, middle-aged huckster give these young men and women that parents, teachers and ministers cannot?"

(Continued from Page 1)

Exposition in Montreal, he added another twist to his teachings which was to figure prominently in COG's later difficulties — sex. Apparently concerned that a stand condoning ordinary garden-variety promiscuity would hardly rate a raised eyebrow in contemporary society, Berg went the whole route by coming out squarely in favor of incest, polygamy, and even sexual activity for school-children. To herald the new doctrine, "Teens for Christ" metamorphosed overnight into "Revolutionaries for Jesus." The group was later dubbed "Children of God" by the media, and the name stuck.

Interestingly enough, much of the early publicity was largely favorable. COG was widely credited with turning kids off drugs and onto religion. The peak in public acceptance was reached after NBC gave the group prime-time coverage on "First Tuesday" in 1970, highlighting their work with young addicts.

Black Lightning

Soon afterwards, however, disturbing rumors began to surface. Parents who attempted to speak with their children found them glassy-eyed and frightened. There were stories of beatings and forceful imprisonment. One 14-year-old testified that she had been raped repeatedly at a COG commune. Armed sentries stood guard around the colonies, which tended to be located in secluded

areas (the local "chapter" is located in an old hunting lodge in an isolated, wooded area in Staten Island). Right-wing parents suspected a communist plot, while left-wingers were equally convinced that their children were caught in the clutches of a fascist conspiracy.

In response, concerned parents organized a group which they called FREECOG, to locate and return their children. They were aided by a colorful character named Ted Patrick, who likes to be called Black Lightning. Patrick's method required that the child be abducted from the colony and turned over to him for "deprogramming." Mr. Patrick was recently convicted of kidnapping in Denver, Colorado. It was as a result of these activities that the legal difficulties were engendered which may form part of the real reason that prosecutors across the country have shown so little inclination to move against COG. The success of the American Civil Rights Liberties Union in its arguments on behalf of the Children of God against these radical measures would give any responsible official pause before acting.

Why?

In the final analysis, the Bureau's report is significant as much for what it fails to reveal as for what it does. In light of the alleged abuses, why do so many kids stay on? To speak glibly of brainwashing and physical coercion is to beg the issue; all too many parents resort to

depressingly similar methods, with notable lack of success. What can a kinky, greedy, middle-aged huckster give these young men and women that their parents, teachers and ministers cannot? Why have so many exotic philosophies and religious sects, of varying degrees of legitimacy and merit, recently proven to be more attractive to a substantial segment of the youth of this country than the faith of their parents? The COG phenomenon raises all of these questions and, by virtue of doing so, may well have rendered "straight" society powerless against it. We will never understand how COG has succeeded until we're ready to confront the question of how we have failed.

And then, perhaps, our Children will come home.

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NY County Lawyers Assoc. Presents Lecture Series

(Continued from Page 7)

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